THE Numb. 128.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, January 5, to Friday, January 12, 1738.

On Tueſday *laſt, arrived in* York *River, the Ship* Williamsburg, *Capt.* Jonathan Lambert, *in about ten Weeks, from* Briſtol: *By whom we have the following Advices.*

VENICE, Octob. 4.

THE Senate has received freſh Diſpatches by the Way of Cairo, from M. Contarini, the Republick's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople; theſe Diſpatches are dated the 20th Inſtant, and contain the following Advices:

The Turks boaſt very much of the Victory which they ſay they gained over the Ruſſian Flotilla, in the Sea of Aſoph: The Truth of the Story is, That there has been an Action between the Ottoman Fleet, commanded by the Captain Baſhaw, and the ſaid Flotilla, commanded by Vice-Admiral Bredal; but the Loſs was pretty equal on both Sides. After the Fight, the Ruſſian Admiral finding himſelf much inferior to the Turks as to the Strength of his Ships, and on the other Hand ſeeing himſelf incumbered with a great Number of Tranſports, he thought proper to retire to Aſoph with the large Frames. As to the Tranſport Ships, which he could not bring up on Account of the Current, they were ſent into a Sort of a Port or Creek, and Batteries ordered to be raiſed on the Shore to prevent the Approach of the Turks. As ſoon as Admiral Bredal was gone, the Captain Baſhaw ſailed into the Place where the Ruſſian Veſſels lay, in order to take them; but the Fire from the Batteries keeping him off, he landed part of his Men, who attacked and defeated the Ruſſians that were poſted to defend the Batteries, of which the Turks made themſelves Maſters: Thoſe who were on bord the Tranſports ſeeing the Fate of their Companions, made off with Sail, after having ſet Fire themſelves to about Forty of their own Ships.

Vienna, Oct. 8. The Day before Yeſterday, about Ten in the Morning, the moſt Serene Archdutcheſs, Spouſe of the great Duke of Tuſcany, was brought to bed of a Princeſs.

M. Theils, Secretary of War, and Interpreter of the Eaſtern Languages, departed the 25th of laſt Month for Niſſa, with Diſpatches from the Veldt-Marſhal Count de Konigſegg, concerning, ſay they, an approaching Negociation of Peace. It is pretended, that they have already agreed, that the Treaty of Paſſarowitz ſhall ſerve for the Baſis of the ſaid Negociation; and that the Baron de Dahlman, formerly Ambaſſador at the Port, and Plenipotentiary at the Congreſs of Nimirow in Poland, will depart inſtantly for Belgrade, in order to repair afterwards to the Place of Congreſs, as ſoon as it ſhall be fixed. However that be, there is the more Room to hope for a happy Succeſs of the Nogociations, as we have certain Advices, that the Ottoman Army is conſiderably diminiſhed, as well by its ſeveral Rencounters with our Troops, as by Sickneſs.

The Plague continues in Tranſilvania, but has almoſt ceaſed in the Bannat.

Vienna, Oct. 11. The Reports of a Peace increaſe every Day. It is ſaid, that the General Count de Neuperg is to be the firſt, and the Baron de Dahlman, ſecond Plenipotentiary for his Imperial Majeſty at the Congreſs, as ſoon as the Place for it is agreed upon. They talk alſo of certain Preliminaries; that the Turks offer to reſtore the Artillery taken at Orſova, and demand to have Imperial Walachia left in their Hands.

Letters from Belgrade of the 4th Inſtant adviſe, that Col. Count Cornberg, the late Governor of Orſova, dying at Belgrade, was interred there that Day, with the uſual military Honours. There is certain Advices of the Grand Vizir's being gone to Conſtantinople, and that the Turkiſh Army he commanded, is ſeparated.

They write from Bruſſels, that the Archdutcheſs, Governeſs of the Auſtrian Netherlands, went the 15th Inſtant to ſee the Paper Mills in and about that City; and that her Serene Highneſs promiſed her Undertakers all poſſible Encouragement and Protection.

Vienna, Octob. 15. Yeſterday arrived a Courier here from the Governor of Belgrade, with Advice, that the Turkiſh Army was entirely gone out of that Neighbourhood; that the Imperial Lines made near the Outworks, remained occupied, by the Troops of his Imperial Majeſty, without the leaſt Moleſtation whatſoever; and that the late Reports ſpread, that the Troops under the Grand Vizir had laid Siege to Belgrade, was intirely groundleſs.

'Tis added, that the Garriſon, conſiſting of about 10,000 Men, was never in better Condition than at preſent; and that it was aſſured, if any Siege ſhould be undertaken, they would be able to hold out 12 Months, the Stores of War, and other Neceſſaries were ſo abundant.

Paris, Oct. 13. They write from Manheim, that the Elector Palatine is under a very viſible Decay; and from other Quarters, that the King of Pruſſia privately takes all neceſſary Meaſures for ſtriking a Blow after the Death of the ſaid Elector.

The Letters from Vienna bring nothing very particular, excepting, that the Secretary Interpreter Theils, is continually paſſing and repaſſing between Belgrade and the Camp of the Grand Vizir, to try if he can prevail upon that Miniſter to agree to a Suſpenſion of Arms, but without having yet obtained from him any poſitive Anſwer, tho' M. Theils is always very graciouſly received. Theſe Letters add, that the Conduct of the brave Count Konigſegg gives every Day more Diſcontent at Court than other: But alas! What can be expected from the greateſt Captain, without either an Army or Military Cheſt? The Condition that the Fortifications of Belgrade, Temeſwaer, Segedin, &c. are ſaid to be in, notwithſtanding the vaſts Sums expended for their Maintenance and Augmentation, one would think ſhould open the Eyes of the Emperor, and point out to him the wicked Uſe that has been made of his Finances.

Poſtſcript. We hear from Vienna of the 11th Inſtant, that the French Embaſſador was to make his public Entry into that City the next Day at Five in the Evening, being the uſual Hour. That they were informed from the Turkiſh Frontiers, that there is a great Uproar at Conſtantinople, which had obliged the Grand Vizir to order 40,000 Men of his Army to march thither; the Confirmation of which is expected. The Enemies make no Motions, and the Spies report, that they continue to retire, inſomuch that the Country People begin to return to their Habitations. That they were hard at work on the Fortifications of Vienna.

By this Day's Holland Mail, they adviſe from Vienna of the 19th, that an Expreſs arrived there from Peterſburg, and another from Count Konigſegg, which had occaſioned the holding a Congreſs at the Palace; the former

mer imports, that the Czarina will ſend 30,000 Ruſſians into Hungary next Spring, to reinforce the Imperial Army: The laſt, that the Grand Vizir had informed the Count de Konigſegg, that the Port having reſolved to continue the Negotiation already begun, thro' the French Embaſſador's Management, he had now Orders to ſuſpend it, and acquaint his Excellency therewith.

Vienna, Octob. 19. We have now poſitive Advices, which put it out of all Manner of Doubt, that the Grand Vizir never ſtirr'd from Niſſa with his Army, ſo that all the Reports of his Approach were falſe: The Body of Turkiſh Troops on the Morava deceived the Spies, for that Body, from which ſeveral Detachments were made now and then, never exceeded 10,000 Men; and according to our laſt Advices from Hungary they have retired; all which proves that the Infidels had no conſiderable Enterprize in View, their Army having ſuffer'd vaſtly by Sickneſs, and Scarcity of Proviſions and Forage. The Campaign is over, and the Troops are preparing to march to their Quarters, purſuant to the Plan which the Veldt-Marſhal Count Kevenhuller carried with him to the Army.

The Court has learned from Peterwaraden, that the Baſhaw of Boſnia, with a great Body of Troops, and a large Train of Artillery, had laid Siege to Rattſcha, a Fortreſs in Servia, the Gatriſon of which conſiſts of 600 Men. It is aſſured, that if a Peace is not concluded this Year with the Turks, the Emperor will take ſome Thouſands of Bavarians more into his Pay. The Commander of thoſe already in Hungary has received Orders from the Elector, to be exactly obedient to the Command of the Imperial General. The Artillery belonging to theſe Troops is of a new Invention, each Cannon diſcharging twelve Times in a Quarter of an Hour.

Letters from Petersburg ſay, that the Swediſh Miniſter there has aſſured that Court, that the King his Maſter, and the States of Sweden actually aſſembled, perſiſt in the Reſolution of maintaing a perfect Underſtanding, and inviolable Friendſhip with Ruſſia: They add, that the Number of Recruits, demanded by the Veldt-Marſhal Count de Munich, amounts to no more than 9700 Men.

We have no Confirmation, either from Warſaw or any other Place, that the Ruſſians have abandoned Oczakow, and blown up its Fortifications.

Letters from Vienna, by the Way of Francfort, ſay, that the Grand Vizir has referred all the Negotiations of Peace to the Divan; and that, among other Articles, the Port inſiſts upon a reaſonable Equivalent for Prince Ragotski.

From Hamburgh of the 24th Inſtant, that a Miniſter of that Place pretends to have certain Intelligence of Seckendorff's being not only ſet at full Liberty, but would alſo ſhortly be ſent thither, as Imperial Miniſter to the Circle of Lower Saxony.

From Cologn the 24th Inſtant, That they have Advices that above 1000 Perſons were daily carried off by Peſtilence and Famine at Conſtantinople; and that the Grand Seignior was retired from that Capital into the Country. That the Perſians have again beſieged the City of Babylon. That by their Letters from Vienna, the Imperialiſts were diſpoſing themſelves for retaking Caranſebes, and Vipalanka, in order to extend their Winter Quarters.

From Genoa of the 4th Inſtant, that by a Man of War in 9 Days from Mahon, commanded by Lord Aubery Beuclerk, there were 15 Engliſh Men of War, 2 Bomb Ketches, and a Fire Ship in that Harbour.

By another from Algiers, that all theſe Pirates had careen'd their Ships; and on the News of a War between England and Spain, they were going to retake Oran from the Spaniards.

From the Paris A-la Main, *Octob.* 29.

Letters from Genoa ſay, that they have received Advices from Baſtia of the 4th Inſtant, that Lord Theodore having had ſeveral Conferences with the Chiefs of the Corſicans, who went to meet him at Sorracco, put to Sea again without landing his warlike Stores; but it's thought he intends to land them at Sagonna, that he may be at hand to beſiege Ajaccio; and others will have it, that he ſteered to the Coaſt of Sardinia, where he deſigns to wait the Arrival of the reſt of the little Fleet, which he told the Malecontents was ſeparated by a Storm. However it be, it appears that the Baron has got a great many Adherents in Corſica, beſides thoſe who dare not yet pull off the Mask. Thoſe Iſlanders are capable of ſacrificing their Hoſtages and themſelves too, rather than return again to the Dominion of the Genoeſe, and deliver up their Arms. Count de Boiſſieux has ſent Orders to the French Frigate and Bark at St. Florence, to join 3 of the Republick's Gallies, and go in Purſuit of Lord Theodore, whom we heartily wiſh they may overtake, becauſe he has but one Ship capable of making any great Reſiſtance; otherwiſe it will be impoſſible to reſtore the Tranquility of that Iſland: For all the Corſicans in the fortified Towns, who, in Appearance, are devoted to the Genoeſe, long for an Opportunity to ſhake off their Yoke; and in ſhort, conſidering the Situation of their Country, and the Genius of its Inhabitants, we muſt confeſs, that it will be a hard Task to ſubdue them.

They write from the Hague, that a Paper is handed about amongſt the Foreign Miniſters there, and others, to the following Purpoſe: That it is a ſelf-evident Truth, that the Union of the Emperor with France muſt prove fatal to the Liberties of Europe, the Ballance of which it abſolutely overturns: And it is not leſs evident, that France reaps all the Benefit of this Union, ſhe having, by Virtue thereof, undertaken and executed, in a Time of abſolute Peace, Projects, which would not have ſucceeded by Dint of Arms, even in the Time of Lewis XIVth; ſuch as the Acquiſition of Lorrain; aſſuming an extraordinary Authority in the Affair of Corſica; taking upon her the Right of diſpoſing of the Dutchies of Juliers and Bergue, in Favour of a Prince that ſhe has deſigned to be Son-in-law to the moſt Chriſtian King; the approaching Acquiſition of the Dutchey of Luxemburg, and, perhaps, of ſome other important Place from the Barrier; and above all, the ſupreme Direction of Affairs in general, which ſhe appropriates to herſelf, in Quality of univerſal Mediatrix, excluſive of every other Power, none having of late preſumed, or at leaſt choſe, to diſpute any thing that ſhe has demanded, or undertaken: And theſe are the real and evident Fruits that France hath already gathered from her Union with the Emperor, or rather from the Diſunion ſubſiſting between the Emperor and his ancient and moſt ſerviceable Allies. Now, ſay they, let us ask what great Advantages accrue to his Imperial Majeſty, for having thus deſerted his natural Friends, as well as the moſt eſſential Intereſt of Europe? It is well known that France, ever ſince the Time of Cardinal de Richlieu, has been deſirous of ruling the Power of the Houſe of Auſtria; which, on its Part, has frequently had enough to do to defend itſelf from the potent Attack there. The Emperor, therefore, in uniting with this Power, threw himſelf into the Arms of his profeſſed Enemy, and leaves himſelf intirely at his Mercy; and, in order to preſerve the pretended Friendſhip, he is obliged to give up his real Friends, who could only defend him in Caſe of Need, againſt ſo formidable a Power. It will be ſaid, perhaps, that the Emperor being willing to make himſelf quite eaſy on the Side of France, troubling himſelf very little either about the Low Countries or even Italy, the keeping of which are chargeable to him, has reſolved to repair the Loſs of theſe Dominions at the Expence of the Turk, ſuppoſing that any Acquiſition which he might make on that Side would be, without Difficulty, kept, provided he continued his Alliance with France and Ruſſia: But if that was his Deſign, it may be anſwered, that he is very like to be convinced of the Difficulty of gaining any thing by this Enterprize, ſince ſo far is he from making Conqueſts in Hungary, that he ſeems to be in great Danger of loſing a Part of his Poſſeſſions there. The Court of Vienna will ſcarcely be leſs deceived in her Calculations, if ſhe has Thought of maintaining the Pragmatick Sanction by Means of this Union. To put ſo formidable a Power in ſuch a Situation as to be able to make an Emperor, is to pave the Way for an univerſal

Monarchy,

Monarchy, of which there is Room to fear it has not entirely loſt the Idea. In order to juſtify the Conduct of the Court of Vienna, it is ſaid, that ſhe was forſaken by her Allies; to prove which, the Caſe of the late War, concerning the Poliſh Affair, is cited. But why did this Court undertake it without firſt conſulting, and even having the Conſent of thoſe who were only able to ſuccour her? It is ſaid, after all, that it will be very eaſy for the Emperor to renew his Friendſhip with his ancient Allies, whenever France ſhall give him Occaſion to abandon her; but it would not be improper for him to conſider, that in the mean time the Proteſtant Powers may poſſibly have formed a League for their common Security; and ſhould that happen to be the Caſe, they would have but little Occaſion to court his Imperial Majeſty to enter into it: And if the Miſunderſtandings, which at preſent ſubſiſt amongſt them, ſhould ſtill unhappily prevail, they would in that Caſe, be but of little Aid to the Emperor, or indeed to one another, ſince they would moſt of them, probably, be brought under the Yoak of France.

They write from Berlin, that ſince his Pruſſian Majeſty's Journey to Loo, a Marriage between the ſecond Prince of Pruſſia, and the Princeſs Amelia, ſecond Daughter to the King of Great-Britain, has begun afreſh to be talked of at that City. It's ſaid, this Affair was revived at the Viſit the King made to the Prince of Orange, who ſounded his Pruſſian Majeſty thereupon. The King's Anſwer to this was couched in ſuch Terms as demonſtrated his Approbation of the Propoſition: Since which, it has been reported, that a Miniſter in a publick Character will be ſent from London to Berlin to treat upon this Subject, and to execute another Commiſſion, as well in Relation to Eaſt-Frieſland, as to re-eſtabliſh a good Harmony and Underſtanding between the two Courts. This laſt ſeems now more immediately neceſſary, ſince the Proteſtant Intereſt is in ſo much Danger, from the ſtrict Union of the Emperor, with the King of France.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

We hear, that on Sunday laſt his Roial Highneſs the Prince of Wales received a Meſſage from His Majeſty, by the Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting.

Yeſterday a Court of Huſtings was held at Guild-hall, for the Election of a Lord-Mayor, when Micajah Perry, Eſq; Alderman of Aldgate Ward, was unanimouſly elected. A Gentleman every way qualified for ſo important a Truſt, who, upon all Occaſions, has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a ſteady Regard to the Privileges and Liberties of his Fellow Citizens.

The Right Hon. Sir John Bernard, addreſſed himſelf to his Fellow Citizens to this Effect: *Thanked them for the many Favours they had conferred on him*; ſaid, *he had done every Thing for the beſt, and if there was any Thing amiſs in his Conduct, he hoped they would rather attribute it to an Error in Judgment than Inclination*; *and that he reſigned his Place with ſo much the more Pleaſure, as knowing the Ability, Humanity, and Candour of the Gentleman who was to ſucceed him in that High Station.*

The Lord Mayor Elect, *thanked them for the Honour they had done him, in electing him into that High Office, and acknowledged the great Obligations he was under for the many Favours received*; *and as to this repeated One*, he was pleaſed to ſay, *his Abilities were no Way equal to the Truſt which they had repoſed in him, but he would dedicate his whole Time to their Service, and diſcharge his Office to the utmoſt of his Power and Judgment.*

The Lord Mayor Elect will keep his Mayoralty at Haberdaſher's-Hall.

This Day the new Sheriffs were preſented to the Barons of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, accompanied by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, &c. after which they gave a grand Entertainment at Goldſmith's-Hall.

'Tis aſſured that the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, one of the Sixteen Peers for North-Britain, now a Voluntier in the Ruſſian Army, is to have the late Sir James Wood's Regiment of Fuzileers, when he returns Home.--*Bravery ought always to be well rewarded.*

London, Oct. 10. Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, go from Kew to Cheſden on Saturday next, and on Monday Morning begin their Journey to Bath, deſigning to lie at Marlborough that Night, and to reach Bath the next Day by Noon.

On Saturday laſt, an Embaſſador from the King of Portugal, in the Room of Don Azevado, arrived in Town.

Laſt Night, great Numbers of *Proteſtant Gentlemen* went to the New Theatre in the Hay-Market, in order to hinder a Parcel of *French Papiſts*, lately arrived here as *Strolling Players*, from performing: Never appeared at any Theatre a greater Unanimity, almoſt every Body having the greateſt Abhorrence of *Papiſts*, coming over to a *Proteſtant Country* to pick *Proteſtants Pockets*, when at the ſame Time ſeveral *Proteſtant Players* are almoſt ſtarved, by being debar'd from acting. There was *Hiſſing*, *Cat-calling*, *Ringing ſmall Bells*, *Knocking out the Candles*, *Pelting*, &c. &c. that *the Strollers* were drove off the Stage, and forced to retire at Back-Doors, for fear of Miſchief. There was a Serjeant, and a Guard of *Proteſtant Soldiers* at the Theatre, to---- prevent Miſchief. The Hay-Market was full of People, not a hundredth Part being able to get into the Houſe. The Mob in the Street broke the Windows of the Houſe all to Pieces; Potatoes and Pippings ſold for 1 s. and 18 d. a Dozen, at the Door of the Theatre.-------Some few Years ago, a *Proteſtant* Engliſh Player was ſent to the Houſe of Correction as a Vagrant (by his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace) having no legal Settlement: What Settlement have thoſe *Popiſh Strollers*? It is therefore hoped his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace will enquire into their Settlements, and, if none, order them to be whipped out of the Kingdom. But what will *Old Fox* ſay to this?

Bath, Oct. 20. Laſt Tueſday about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales made their Entry into this City, in a travelling Machine drawn by Six brown Horſes, attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Houſhold, in ſeveral Coaches, and by a conſiderable Number of Gentlemen on Horſeback from the Town.

Mr. Naſh, the generous Sir Clement, or Maſter of the Ceremonies, in his Chariot and Six, firſt enter'd North Gate, and gave the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, Notice of their Approach, who waited their Arrival, in their proper Habits; their Roial Highneſſes no ſooner came within the Gate, but Mr. Serjeant Eyre the Recorder, firſt complimented his Roial Highneſs, in the Name of the whole City, with a congratulatory Speech, to which his Highneſs gave great Attention, and bow'd ſeveral Times, in Token of his great Satisfaction, which at the Concluſion he confirmed with an Anſwer of Eſteem, and his kind Thanks to the whole Body, and preſented the Recorder with a Paper. The Recorder then went round to the other Side of the Machine, and complimented her Roial Highneſs in the ſame Manner; the Populace immediately after began their welcome Shouts, Huzzaing all thro' the Town (the Windows, Belconies, and Shops, being crouded with the Nobility and Gentry,) 'til the Roial Pair unlighted at their Lodgings in Barton Square, being attended thither by all the Corporation, walking bareheaded before them, who had all the Honour of kiſſing their Royal Hands.

In the Evening the Town was finely illuminated, eſpecially the Town-Hall, the Great Square, Orange Grove, the Two Great Ball-Rooms, and all the Houſes adjacent, ſeveral ſtriving to outvie in the ornamental placing their Wax-Candles, both for Number and the various Figures of Erection, withinſide and without, which gave a delightful View. We may now ſtrictly ſay, *we have Rare Doings at Bath.*

In the Midſt of the Illuminations and Rejoicings, their Royal Highneſſes came in their Chairs to Mrs. Hay's Great Room, and Grac'd the Ball with their Royal Preſence, which was throng'd with the Nobility and Gentry.

The next Morning after Eleven o'Clock, the Prince walk'd for ſome Time in Orange Grove, and was ſoon follow'd

follow'd by the Princeſs; they viſited Mrs. Hay's fine Walks, Mr. Bertran's Toy-Shop, Mrs. Lovelace's Great Room, and her Royal Highneſs from thence went to the Abby-Church, and ſeveral other Places, attended by ſeveral of the Nobility, Mr. Naſh, and Crowds of People. Their Royal Highneſſes are exceedingly well pleas'd with their Reception, the Proſpect, Situation, and Neatneſs of the Place; as are the Inhabitants in an extraordinary Manner with their Royal Gueſts.

We have abundance of Company, who are all in Raptures at the winning Behaviour of the Prince, who ſtudies to render himſelf the Delight of Mankind; as does the Princeſs, who converſes in good Engliſh with the Ladies, without Diſtinction; her Royal Highneſs having made herſelf almoſt Miſtreſs of our Language, the more to endear herſelf to the People of England.

You know, their Royal Highneſſes are not, at preſent, permitted to be attended with Guards, thoſe Outſides of Royality; but there is no manner of Occaſion for that ſuperfluous Piece of Grandeur, their Royal Highneſſes being amongſt Loyal Citizens, who are ever proud of ſhewing the utmoſt Regard to any of his Majeſty's Royal Houſe, and who would looſe the laſt Drop of their Blood, rather than they ſhould ſuffer the leaſt Inſult.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 12.

We have for ſeveral Weeks paſt, been in Expectation of the Arrival of a Ship, with about 300 *Proteſtant Switzers*, who were coming to ſettle on the *Southern* Boundaries of this Colony; and who ſail'd from *England* about the Beginning of *Auguſt*. By Veſſels that have arriv'd here, we have had ſeveral Accounts of their being ſeen and ſpoken to, at Sea; and by one lately, who gave an Account, that they had loſt the Captain, Mate, and 50 or 60 Paſſengers, moſt of them Children, who dy'd; and that the reſt were in great Diſtreſs for want of Proviſions, occaſion'd by the Tediouſneſs of their Voiage. From theſe Circumſtances of the poor People, who had ſold their All, and left their Native Country, to come and ſettle in This, they were much pitied, by many here, on Account of their Miſeries. At laſt, we have an Account of their Arrival; with the following melancholly Circumſtances, which we gather from Two Letters ſent hither from *Princeſs Anne* County, and *Hampton*, and from ſome current Reports: That the ſaid Ship arriv'd within the Capes of *Cheſapeak*-Bay, on *Wedneſday* the 3d Inſtant, and came to Anchor in *Lynnhaven*-Bay; that the Wind blew very hard that Afternoon and Night, at *North-Weſt*, which 'tis ſuppos'd drove her from her Anchor, and ſhe was the next Morning diſcover'd ſtranded on the Shore in the ſaid Bay, with Water in her to her Upper Decks; and a great Number of the People, who were before almoſt famiſh'd with Hunger, had the Misfortune to looſe their Lives. Theſe Letters do not particularly mention, in what Manner they loſt their Lives, whether by attempting to get aſhore, when the Ship ſtranded; or whether the whole Number ſaid to be loſt, were drowned in the Ship, by the Waters flowing in upon them, they being in a weak, ſickly Condition, and periſhing that way, being unable to help themſelves; and eſpecially as it was one of the coldeſt Nights we have felt this Winter. One of theſe Letters ſays, That Two Thirds of the People were deſtroyed by the Wet and Cold, and moſt of their Treaſure loſt: And the other, That 50 of them were drowned between Decks. From theſe, and the various Reports relating to them, we can collect, That out of about 300 Souls that enter'd on board this Ship, there are not above 60 alive; and thoſe in ſo low a Condition, that its much doubted, whether ſome of them will recover. Among this Number is a Daughter of Col. *Brown*'s, (a Gentleman of Fortune, the Chief of this new Colony, who happened to take his Paſſage another Way, and arriv'd here about a Month ago;) this young Gentlewoman it ſeems was Speechleſs, and her Life in great Danger: Three other of his Children who came in the Ship, are like to do well. This Gentleman was waiting at *Hampton* for their Arrival, and upon the News of their being at Anchor in *Lynnhaven Bay*, immediately procur'd a Veſſel and Proviſions, and went to their Relief; but to his unſpeakable Grief, found them in this Diſtreſs. This Ship was reckon'd one of the richeſt, that has come to this Colony for many Years; and 'tis fear'd that much of her Treaſure is loſt. However, That is but a Trifle in Compariſon to the Loſs of ſo many Lives, and this Loſs the Colony may ſuſtain, by this Diſaſter's diſcouraging ſome Thouſands of the ſame Country People from coming hither to ſettle our back Lands, (which are very rich, and capable of great Improvements) who it ſeems intended it; unleſs their Terror be in ſome Meaſure mitigated, by the kind, hoſpitable Treatment they met with in their Diſtreſſes. As ſoon as the Gentlemen and other Inhabitants of *Princeſs Anne*, ſaw the deplorable Condition of the People, they immediately took them to their Houſes, gave them all the Comfort and Suſtenance they cou'd; and contributed as much as lay in their Power, to their Preſervation. And our good Governor, upon receiving Advice of their Misfortune, forthwith ſent Orders, That every thing ſhou'd be done for them, that was convenient and neceſſary for the Preſervation of their Lives and Effects; which muſt undoubted be very grateful to thoſe poor Souls, who have been ſo many Months at Sea, have ſuffer'd ſo much Hardſhip by Famine, and at laſt, (coming within Sight of their deſir'd Port,) but very narrowly eſcaped the Jaws of Death.

We hear from *Middleſex* County, That Capt. *William Blackburn*, who had been ſeveral Years in the Commiſſion of the Peace, and in 1715, was a Burgeſs, for that County, died there lately. As did alſo, in *Accomack* County, Mr. *James Powell*, Collector of the King's Duties, in the Diſtrict of *Pocomoke*.

Enter'd in York *River.*

December 18. Sloop Dove, of New-England, Alexander Coffin, Maſter, from Rhode-Iſland, with 4 Barrels of Cyder, a Parcel of Joyners Ware, 1000 Weight of Cheeſe, 2 Barrels of Fiſh, 1 Tierce of Rum, a Horſe, and 2 Hogſheads of Moloſſes.

——— 28. Sloop Pearle, of Bermuda, Daniel Seymour, Maſter, of Bermuda, with 500 Buſhels of Salt, 30 l. in Caſh, 1 Tierce of Rum, and a Parcel of Straw Ware.

——— 29. Brig. Ann and Betty, of Lancaſter, Allan Patchet, Maſter, from Lancaſter, and Barbadoes, with ſundry European Goods, 8 Barrels of Sugar, 4 Casks of Rum, 15 Boxes of Candles, 6 Firkins of Butter, and 4 Piſtoles.

January 1. Ship Virginia, of Briſtol, Richard Lewis, Maſter, from Briſtol, with ſundry European Goods.

——— 1. Sloop Mary, of Bermuda, Perrent Trott, Maſter, from Bermuda, with 4 Hogſheads of Mellaſſes, 1 Hogſhead of Rum, 1 Tierce of Sugar, 600 Buſhels of Salt, a Parcel of Straw Ware, 1000 Oranges, and 40 l. in Caſh.

——— 11. Ship Williamsburg, of Briſtol, Jonathan Lambert, Maſter, from Briſtol, with ſundry European Goods, as per Manifeſt and Cockets.

Clear'd out.

November 23. Sloop Molly, of Virginia, Thomas Wilſon, Maſter, for Madeira, with 2014 Buſhels of Wheat, 230 Buſhels of Corn, 107 Buſhels of Bonnaveſts, 2 Hogſheads and 2 Barrels of Bees-Wax, 4 Barrels of Flower, and 400 Hogſhead Staves.

December 9. Schooner Grampus of Virginia, John Briggs, Maſter, for Madeira, with 2300 Buſhels of Wheat, 1200 Pipe Staves, and 143 lb. of Bees-Wax.

January 1. Brig. Abingdon, of Virginia, Thomas Southwick, Maſter, for Madeira, with 2709 Buſhels of Wheat, 152 Buſhels of Peaſe, 112 Buſhels of Corn, and 2000 Weight of Bread.

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